THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 6.

CITY ITEMS.

The first shad of the season has been caught.

No City Court for the past three days. No cases.

How to get clear of nut grass—sell the land.

A fire like to took place last week.—Strange, isn't it?,

Several robberies took place last week, of tobacco, &c.

A long session of the Board of Aldermen was held last week.

The New Hanover County Bible Society has been reorganized.

Up to this date the Grand Jury have found 66 true bills, and 16 not true bills.

This has been a quiet week in the city, notwithstanding the holding of court.

The German Bark Bertha cleared on Tuesday for Liverpool with a cargo of 1,051 bales of cotton.

There will be a grand tournament at Lillington, New Hanover county, on Friday February 19th, 1875.

Geo. P. Bappler, the day Janitor at City Hall, is very ill, we are sorry to learn. He has our best wishes for a speedy return to duty.

Our Representatives in the General Assembly left for the seat of government on last Saturday, as the Legislature convened on Monday.

Wont some enterprising man buy the Street Car Railroad and make it a credit to Wilmington; we think it can be made to pay. Who will do it?.

The communication of H. Nutt, Esq., received though the postoffice, is too long for this issue. We will give attention to it at some future time.

Daniel O'Connor has an office next door west of the court house, where those merchants who use weights and measure can have them regulated.

We were glad to see our friend Capt. Thos. H. Sutton, in the city a few days ago, looking in splendid health. The campaigh evidently improved him.

Hon. Silas N. Martin, Gen. Jos. C. Abbott, Daniel L. Russell, Esq., and Col. E. R. Brink are all absent from the city. We wish them a pleasant visit and a safe return.

The Clerk and Treasurer requests us to say to all those merchants who are behind with their license tax, that they must come up and pay, or he will have to proceed against them according to law.

Judge McKoy and Solicitor Norment, with the aid of our worthy Sheriff and Clerk, Manning and Heaton, are disposing of the criminal docket very fast.

We have been informed at police headquarters that officers Nelson and Davis have been reinstated by the Board of Aldermen. These officers were dicharged some time ago by the Mayor for goining to sleep on their beats.

A CARD OF THANKS. —The members of Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608, G. U. O. of O. F., respectfully return their thanks to the Mayor, Marshal and the Board of Aldermen for their kindness to them on last Monday night; also, to the public in general for thair kindnes.

We can assure Senator Cantwell that his course in the Legislature on the Louisiana matter is not approved by Republicans here, and they deplore his action very much. Their confidence in him, heretofore, has been unlimited, and we hope he will withdraw his resolution.

The bill before the Legisltaure authorizing the city of Wilmington to issue bonds to take up the City Hall bonds has been amended, so we are informed, so that it will only authorize $45,700 issued in place of $70,000. and to be 8 per cent. geld bearing, instead of 7 per cent. These amendments were recommended by leading tax payers of our city to the Mayor who at once sent a request to Senator Cantwell to make the changes.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris. 4t

An attempt at suicide took place last week by a white woman, who being "weary, unfortunate, tired of life," tried to throw of the mask of an earthly existence and let her spirit wander to the happy hunting grounds. The desertion of a male friend was the cause. Hence her desire to go to the hunting grounds.

We ask the City Marshal to have the bushes which hang over the side walks, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians, cut away. There are some on Fourth street, also on Market street. It is very provoking to have your face scratch and eyes nearly punched out, by them, of a dark night.

Let the merchants get up a petition praying the Legislature to take the two per cent tax off their stock in trade, we have no doubt that the Mayor and Aldermen will recommend it, and our representatives from this city, as well as those from every part of the State will go for it. Who will move in the matter first. Work while the iron is hot.

We are glad to learn that Col. E. R. Brink has been reappointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster in this city. The Colonel has performed the duties of postmaster in this city to the entire satisfaction of the whole community, He is a clever gentlemen and we hope he will long be continued in his position.

We understand that the City Marshal has turned over a new leaf with the police. Hereafter, when a store or house is robbed on a policeman's beat the Marshal will suspend him and have him tried for neglect of duty, and if the Mayor will discharge them it will cause the rest of the force to be more vigilent. Though we must say for the force that, with but few exceptions, they are very good.

S. VanAmringe, Esq., has his office third door, left hand side of the court house, as you enter. Thos. M. Gardner, Esq., is just opposite the court house; E. H. McQuigg, Esq., next door west of the court house, and Jesse J. Cassidey, J. P., and U. S. Commissioner, has an office four doors west of THE POST, on Princess street. All of these gentlemen dispense justice at their respective offices.

It must have been very amusing to have listened to the Democrats trying to get the credit of offering the first resolution in the Legislature, on Monday last, censuring Grant and Sheridan as if those pariots of the nation cared what the rebels of North Carolina thought or said about their course in protecting the lives aud property of the Union people of the South as well as keeping down rebels.

Mayor Canday was last week the recipient of a series of resolutions from W. P. Love, Esq., Mayor of Shelby, which were adopted by the Town Council of Shelby. These resolutions tender the thanks of the Mayor and Town Council of Shelby, for the very hospitable manner in which the Shelby delegation was entertained here during their recent visit. They speak in grateful terms of the courtesies extended by Mayor Canaday and Marshal Robinson.

At a regular meeting of Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608, G. U. of O. F., held last night, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuring year:

Charles E Walker, P N F.
Jos M L Merrick, N F.
Trim Lee, P N G.
G Willis, W C.
E B. Jones, W T.
A A Dudley, P S.
Edward Bowen, N G.
Henry McDuffey, U. G.
E A Dudley, E S.
L H Davis, M.
Henry Lucas, W.
Martin Young, G.
Hampton Sanders, R S to N G.
Benjamin Ellison, L S to N G.
Henry Taylor, R S to V G.
Enoch McQueen, L S to V G,

This Lodge is only twelve months old and is in a flourishing condition.

We are glad to again receive the *Wilmington Post* and hope that in the future there will be no cause for the suspension of that excellent journal. If we are forced into a campaign by the Democrats, we will need all the help we can get, in the shape of newspaper warfare, and the section represented by the *Post* cannot do without a Republican newspaper. We hope Republicans will give the *Post* a liberal support.—*New North State.*

Our merchants should be exceedingly grateful at the change made in the tax levy by the Board of Aldermen of our city. For the past three years they have had to pay a license tax to do business, and all the goods they had on hand the first day of April they had to give in as personal property, and pay a tax on them of 2 per cent. The merchants of this city paid about $15,000 of the two per cent taxes on their goods. The Board of Aldermen have done but justice in this matter. It is their duty to foster business, for it is the merchants that make a city, and the enterprising business men should not be ground down. It is the duty of every officer to do all in their power to encourage them.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Since our last issue the following cases have been disposed off, by the Superior Court now in session here:

State vs. J. M. Layburn, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Abe Simpson, on a peace warrant. Discharged on payment of costs.

State vs Athalia Roberson, for larceny. Case submitted and defendant discharged as insolvent.

State vs. Raleigh Montague, for assault and battery. Judgment *nisi.*

State vs. Charles Sadbury, for assault and battery. Judgment *nisi.*

State vs. Anthony Ballard, for assault with intent to commit rape. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Julia Palmer, for larceny. Judgment *nisi.*

State vs. Henry Robersen, for larceny. Recognized in the sum of $200 for his appearance at next Term.

State vs. Phillip Holly, for bastardy. Case submitted and defendant discharged on payment of costs

State vs. Haywood Johnson and Hector Pearsall, for assault and battery. Guilty. Johnson fined $10, and judgment reserved as to Pearsall.

State vs. Reuben Saunders, on a peace warrant. Case submitted and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. J. C. Sneeden, on a peace warrant. Case submitted and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. S. J. Boney, for assault and battery. Case submitted and judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Calvin Terry, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Calvin Boykin. Recognized in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the next Term.

State vs. Louisa Loftin, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Minnie Terry. *Nisi.*

State vs. Henry Robbins. *Nisi.*

State vs. Samuel J. Boney, for assault and battery. Affidavit filed for defendant.

State vs. Robert T. Moore, for larceny. Guilty.

State vs. Samuel J. Boney, for assault and battery. Fine stricken out. Judgment suspended until next Court.

State vs. Elizabeth Butlar. on a peace warrant. Case submitted and dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. George H. Hill for riot. Case continued.

State vs. Charles Geier, for assault and battery. Guilty.

State vs. Samuel Kelley and Jeff Thompson, for larceny. Case continued.

State vs. Cornelias Campbell, for larceny. Case contiuued.

State vs. Peter Pickett, for larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. John Dennis, for assault and battery. Guilty.

State vs. John Dennis, in two cases, for assault and battery and malicious mischief. *Nisi.*

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LITERARY.

SPLENDID OFFERS.—To every new subscriber for 1875 who sends $4.00, the regular subscription price, direct to the publishers, Lippincott's Magazine, a profusely illustrated, refined, able, brilliant, entertaining, and instructive periodical, will be sent, postage prepaid, for one year, and any one of the books offered in our premium list of over one hundred and sixty volumes, will be sent, also postage prepaid, to the address of the subscriber. To a club of twenty subscribers this magazine is put at $3.00 per year to each. J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers, 715 snd 717 Market street, Philadelphia.

"How He Won Her" is the name of the third volume of the new edition of the popular works written by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, now in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. "How He Won Her," is one of the most charming works ever written, and it should be read by all young ladies and by all young men, for there is not a dull page in it, but is full of thirlling and startling interest. The characters are drawn with a strong hand, and actually appear to live and move before us, while the moral is an excellent one, calculated to do good to all its readers. "How He Won Her," is complete in one large duodecimo volume, price $1 75. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music store.

We return thanks to His Excellancy Gov. Curtis H. Brogden, for a copy of his message of 1874. It can be said with truth that it ranks with the ablest messages ever sent to a General Assembly of North Carolina. We have no apologoy to make for publishing a few extracts from his message as "THE POST" was not running at that time. Gov. Brogden says of our lamented deceased Governor, Tod R. Caldwell.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CALDWELL.

"On the 11th of July last, amid the active duties of life, when such a sad and solemn event was entirely unexpected, our worthy and esteemed Governor Tod R. Caldwell, was cut down in the midst of his labors and usefulness, in the full fruition of his earthly honors, and summoned to that world "from whose bourne no traveller returns." He died in the public service, in the town of Hillsboro', whither he had gone to attend to the interests of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company. He was a man of noble and generous impulses, of unsullied virtue and stern integrity. His loss to the State was a great public calamity, and his name and memory will be long and affectionately cherished by his friends and countrymen. Ever faithful to the calls of duty, he passed through the numerous responsibilities and trials imposed upon him without a stain upon his integrity as a public servant, his honor as a man, or his character as a citizen. He was candid and conscientious, sincere and just. He loved his State with the affection of a true son, and as his life was crowned with honors, may his memory be crowned with fame.

MY ACCESSION TO THE EXECTIVE OFFICE.

"By the death of Governor Caldwell, the Constitution devolved upon me, as Lieutenant Governor, the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor. On the 12th of July, the day after the death of the Governor, I was notified of the fact by the Secretary of the State, and requested to repair to the seat of government. On the 13th day of July the body of Governor Caldwell reposed in state in the Senate Chamber.

"On the 14th of July, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of a number of the people, the oaths of office were administered to me by Judge E. G. Reade, of the Supreme Court. I stated briefly on this occasion the views and principles by which I expected to be guided in the performance of the duties of the office. This change in the head of the Executive Department took place quietly, without parade or ostentation; and so accustomed are our people in governing themselves to the operation of the civil law, that on this occasion, as on former ones of a similar character, the Constitution and the law seemed to go forward naturally and execute themselves. The quite manner in which this change was effected, though not at all surprising to us, manifest to other peoples who do not govern themselves the stability of our form of government and the habitual submission of our people to constitutional forms and provisions."

He honorbly refers to the State debt, and recomends its adjustment.

STATE DEBT.

"The proper adjustment of the State debt is of much importance, and the longer it is delayed the more difficult it will become. On the 1st of October, 1874, the debt was as follows, viz:

1. Bonds issued before the war, called Old Bonds,	$ 8,372,900 00	
Interest unpaid on same,	3,006,175 50	
Total,		$11,379 075 50
2. Bonds issued since the war but under acts passed before the war,	$ 2,297,000 00	
Interest unpaid on same,	791,910 00	
Total,	$ 3,088,910 00	
3. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes,	$ 1,128,000 00	
Interest unpaid on same,	586,590 00	
Total,	$ 1,714,590 00	
4. Bond issued since the war for funding interest and matured bonds, as follows:		
Under funding act of 1866,	$ 2,417,200 00	
Interest unpaid on same,	869,136 00	
Total,	$ 3,286,336 00	
Under funding act of 1868,	1,702,900,00	
Interest unpaid on same,	614,904 00	
Total,	$ 2,317,804 00	
Total for funding,	$ 5,604,140 00	
5, Bonds issued since the war under Ordinances and Acts passed since the war, not special tax,	$ 1,622,045 00	
Intrest unpaid on same,	577,157 00	
Total,	$ 2,199,292 00	
6. Bonds commonly called Special Tax,	$11,407,000 00	
Interest unpaid on same,	3,528,930 00	
Total,	$14,935,930 00	
Total bonds and interest, not special tax,	$23,985,918 05	
Total debt, including special tax bonds and interest,	$38,921,848 05	

"This statement of the total amount of the State debt is about as correct as it can be made at present, and while it is rapidly increasing by the accumulation of interest, it shows that some practical and judicious action should be promptly taken for its reduction.

"The people cannot pay the annual interest as it accrues on the entire debt, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the State government, and the question arises as to the best mode and manner of its adjustment.

"Various plans have been suggested in relation to this suqject, but in matters of business two or more parties are necessary to a contract, and to give it any validity it must have the assent of both.

"I earnestly recommend to your careful attention and consideration the adjustment of the State debt, because it is filled with the fate of future consequences which may ultimately rebound to the honor and good name or the shame and humilation of the State. We have great cause for honest pride in her past history, her present position and future prospects, and may it never be truly said, that her patriotic and honest sons quietly submitted to any unjust imputation or stain upon her character for integrity and fidelity.

"The past cannot be recalled but in memory, and it is our duty to try and protect and promote the rights and interests of the people and the State. Improvements are going on in the useful and industrial pursuits and vocations of life; in our agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and our prospects are bright for the future than they have been in the past. We are making steady progress in the development of our vast and various resources, and our taxable wealth is increasing from year to year."

Refering to the subject of immigration he says:

IMMIGRATION.

"It is probable that, in proportion to area and population, there are fewer persons in this State not natives than in any other State in the Union. It was hoped at the close of the late war between the States that immigration, bringing with it wealth, intelligence and skilled labor, would be one of the means by which our prosperity would be materially increased; but this hope has not been realized. The number of those from other countries and States who have come to reside permanently amoung us is small, and I feel constrained to state that the immediate prospect of anything like considerable immigration to the State is by no means flattering. It would serve no good purpose at present to dilate upon the causes that have diverted the tide of immigration to other regions, leaving so little of that tide to find its way into our State. States and communities grow slowly, and live a long time. We must be patient and hopeful in this respect, as in others. The day will come when the unbounded resources of North Carolina will be more fully developed; when her great staples of cotton and tobacco will be manufactured in large measure here at home; when her comparatively hidden but vast mineral resources will be brought to light and utilized; when her forests of timber and her water powers will be rendered available for wealth and prosperity; when her rivers will be made navigable as far as practicable, and her harbors and sounds will be whitened with her coast-wise and seagoing ships; when her railroads, penetrating the Blue Ridge, shall bring to our marts the productions of the Mississippi valley; when school-houses and churches shall exist in every neighborhood, sending out their light and their truth among the people, and when North Carolina, the land of a virtuous, enlightened, self-governing people, shall shine with steady and ever-increasing light in the galaxy of States. To this end, gentlemen, though it may be distant, let us all labor. Let us do our duty in our day and time, transmitting it to posterity as a sacred duty to do all that may be done to build up and improve our beloved State.

"We are not so much in want of immigrants as to desire that the vicious, the refuse of jails and penitentiaries, or the scum of Europe or, of other States and countries, should settle among us. We wish that our moral condition shall improve with our material pregress. Every immigrant of industrious habits and good moral character, who comes to settle among us, will be welcomed by our people. And while on this subject, permit me to express my gratification that emigration from the State has well nigh ceased. Our people are becoming more and more satisfied with their condition, especially when they contrast it with the peculiarities and the hardships which are to be encountered in other communities; and the result is a pause in the tide of emigration from North Carolina, which I sincerely hope is permanent.

"I commend the whole subject, gentlemen, to your attention. It remains for you to decide whether any farther steps shall be taken, and if so, what steps, to induce immigrants to settle among us."

He suggest that the General Assembly take steps, to assist the improvement of our river and bar.

PORT AND HARBOR OF WILMINGTON.

"More than fifty years ago, long before there were any Railroads connected with the city of Wilmington, the General Government turned its attention to the great national importance of the port and habor of Wilmington, and it has been the policy of the Government to improve the channel and navigation so as to cause a supply of water on the bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River of a depth sufficient to float vessels of a larger size.

"Congress has heretofore made appropriations to this object, and the work has been prosecuted thus far with gratiying success. I would respectfully suggest that the General Assembly renew its application to the General Government for more material aid to push this work rapidly to completion."

THE WEEKLY POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

The Republican Party, According to Democratic Slander is Dead, but They shall see that it is yet Alive.

The Republican party was organized at least thirty years ago, and in every campaign since that time the Democratic-Secession Ku klux White League party papers and cross road stump speakers have told the country that the Republican party was dead. We all recollect very distinctly the sayings of the press and stump speakers of the said D. S. K. K. K, W. L. party in 1860 and 1861; they told the people that they would elect a secession President over the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, and it is too well known that they were either very greatly deceived or they tried to mislead the people. When Mr. Lincoln run the second time the southern papers told us that he was going to be defeated and their party candidate, Mr. McClellan, would be elected and he would allow the South their independence. They only asked the hard worked and worn-out soldiers to stay in until the campaign was over then they could go home covered with glory--of course these loud mouthed politicians were either at home or had a bomb-proof office. Well. the poor deluded veterans stuck to it, and were badly fooled, because Mr. Lincoln was elected so very easy that he did not know that he had any opponent. The next subterfuge was that something was going to happen that would give them their independence; of course they never found out what it was unless, as they had a right to suppose it to be the assasination of Mr. Lincoln, and we candidly believe that was it. By the murdering of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Andy Johnson came into power as President, and we all know as soon as he took charge he immediately went over to the old secession or Democratic party, and has worked with them ever since. However, if that was the something that was to take place, which would give the southern States their independence it took place too late, thank the Lord, for Mr. Lincoln was re-elected and murdered too late for the plan of the Democracy. The Union Republican party continued straight on in its path of good works.—The Republican Congress passed the suffrage bill, declaring all men born free and equal, and giving every man his just rights at the ballot box and in the court house. Whew, didn't that raise a hue and cry. Every man, woman and child, and the press of this same old D. S. K. K. K. W. L. party feared at one time that the country was ruined and disgraced, all of the whites would have to leave the country; the negroes would drive them out. The idea of a negro going on the stand and testifying against a white man, or acting as a juryman on a white man's case could never be. Finally, they saw it did not scare the Republicans from doing their duty, and they told the country that when the Presidential election come off in 1868, they (the enemies of the Union) the D. S. K. K. K. W. L's. would certainly elect their President; that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution would do it. Well, it did not frighten the Union Republicans of the country, they just went right on in their good deeds, and the Republican ticket for President and Vice-President, Grant and Colfax, were elected by such a majority that you could hardly find a man in the whole Union that would own that he had voted against them. This was about the fourth time that the D. S. K. K. K W. L. party had killed the Republican party, "the Union party," and we all see how dead they killed them. The country went on in improvements until 1870, when our noble patriot President declined to do just like the New York Herald and Mr. Horace Greeley, the editor of the Tribune, wished him to do; in other words, he, the President, declined to make the appointments abroad and at home that those very officious gentlemen wanted made. So they split off, and one or two other soreheads with them joined this D. S. K. K. K. W. L. party and undertook to come a new game over the American Union loving people. They tried to pull the wool over their eyes by nominating what they called a liberal republican ticket for President and Vice President, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, two of the sore headed Republicans. Of course the whole D. S. K. K. K. W. L. party immediately joined in and supported them. Well, if you had just got upon Bald Mountain and looked down you would have thought that the whole world had joined the United States in shouting for Greeley and Brown. There was no standing the avalanch; they were betting their last dollar on the election of these sore heads. To a person who was not acquainted with the mis-republicans of the country it really seemed as if the Union Republican party had gone up this time, certain, a great many weak-kneed, mad Republicans who, of course, wished to be on the winning side, went over to them with a great many other soreheads, and thanks to their rashness they got so far over they could not get back. Our party went on as usual, and when the November election of 1872 come off and the result declared you would have thought that the cholera had been in Democratic Liberal party, for you could find but few of them and they were the sickest set that it was ever our fortune to look upon. Grant and Wilson were elected by over three-fourths of the States. But that was nothing, because this was the fifth time the Union Republican party had been killed, and this time stone dead. As usual last year, the off year in American politics, the Democrats carried several of the Republican States; that was expected, from the issues in the different States.—But, gentlemen, the great Union Republican, party the party that the whole American people owe their present existence to to-day, is just as great and is going forward in its old quiet way, making but little ado, but when the election comes off for President and Vice-President in 1876, they will show you another victory like those old ones past—'68, '72 and '76 will be classed together in history.

The American Union loving people are not ready for another bloody war yet, if the bummers. rum-suckers and Ku Klux Klan White Leaguers are, they have nothing to lose, but there is money to be spent to carry on a war, besides the large quatities of blood. It would make but little difference if the agitators, lazy loafers, blood-thirty Ku Klux Klan and White Leagurers were killed, the country could and would rest in peace and prosperity. But that would not be the case, they would be where they were doing the last war, either in the rear of the army. eating and drinking the little provisions that were sent for the soldiers, or at home in bomb-proof offices. We can tell them, though, that they may work, organize and try to stir up a war, but they will not succeed as long as we have a President who understands their purposes, and will deal with them as he has heretofore, every time they stick their heads up and show their purpose arrest them. We advise the republicans to stand firm and be as they always have been, quiet, and we will show them in 1876 a party that can kick the strongest that they ever saw a dead party. We ask the Republicans to not vote for President or Vice President until November 1876, when we shall elect them by at least three-fourths of the American voting population.

If the old Union loving men of this country of whom the Republican party consists, are easy fooled by the false statements of the enemies of the Union, the same men who attempted to brake up the Government and thereby brought on the war, which, murdered more than a million of the best men in the country, then of course the American Union is gone, for just so long as the Union Republican party has charge of this government it will be safe; but whenever the old secession, or as they call it, the Democratic party get charge and can control the army and navy, you will see another war for they are just as determied to-day as they were in '61. If there is any diffrence they are more bitter to-day, and the next war, as they say, will be fought under the Stars and Stripes. But we believe the Republican party is stronger to-day than ever before; the Union people are not going to let false statements influence their votes, they are not going to allow the White League to try and set up a government by force in Louisiana, and then raise a hue and cry for the purpose of turning the indignation of the country from them. Gentlemen, the truth travels slow enetirely more so than lies because the White Leaguers have the telegraph and nine-tents of the Southern Press. But when the truth is told it will have the desired effect. We have all heard the old story of a thief running at the heard of a crowd halloing "stop thief," so it is to-day with the White Leaguers of Louisiana, they undertook to set up an independent secession government, the officers of the law got after them, and now they are halloing "stop thief." but it will not divert public indignation, the thief will be caught and punished. The Republican party will be triumphant in this as in all other honest efforts to sustain the Union. Of course the Democratic politicans know that there is a lot of men who they have hanging on to their apron strings, that would be lost to them if they did not keep encouraging them by these false rumors that the Republican party is dead. Poor deluded fools, if they had sense enough to judge for themselves, they would not be deceived longer by the party of so many names and no principles except "anything to beat Grant."

A word to the weak kneed Republicans and we are done, if they wish to do the voting for the Democratic Secession Ku Klux Anything to beat Grant Party. Go over and join them, you will only be "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water," they will never trust you and they should not, because you are not to be trusted. Those true Republicans who stick to the ship and assist in beating the enemy, and who will win the battle in '76, are the true friends of the Union and the Republican party. No man can be a friend to D. S. K. K. K. W. L. Anything to beat Grant Party and at the same time be true to the Union, because Unionisum and Democraticism do not and cannot stand together. Now if any person can go over the events of the past fifteen years and say the Republican party is dead, we request him to join the party of many names and no principles at once, the Republican party has no use for them.

The Rebel Attack on the President.

The discussion evoked by the Thurman resolution and its tone is of a character to set the leaders of the Republican party to thinking. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that at the late elections the Democracy obtained a victory, no matter how barren it may be considered by Republicans, that has served to arouse a spirit of lawlessness all over the South. The attempt made in Louisiana to seize the government of that State, and the recent overturning of a State government in Arkansas in violation of all law, if left uncheck. ed and unrebuked, may well be regarded as precedents for the Democrats to follow in Mississippi and South Carolina. The question now before the Senate is not so much whether the information asked by the Thurman resolution shall be sustained in the course pursued in Louisiana.

It appears very plainly, from the tone of the discussion indulged in by the Democracy, that the resolution was introduced to a pretext to make an attack on the President. The question, as the matter now stands, is, shall the President be sustained? If the debate had been confined to the resolution and its search after information it is not of such a character as to demand any extended discussion; but its advocates have gone beyond this, and under the pretext furnished by the resolution denied to him the authority it is claimed he exercised.

Ordinarily condemnation follows an ascertainment of facts, but in the present case the condemnation comes before a demand for the facts have passed into the form of an authoritative demand.

The attack in the present instance comes from that class of men who, during the early days of the rebellion, could find no warrant or authority in the Federal Constitution to suppress the rebellion, or coerce a State that attempted to secede from the Union. It comes from a class that could discover such weaknesses in the General Government as gave a license to rebellion, but that had neither the capacity nor patriotism to find any power or authority in the Constitution of the United States to either perpetuate or maintain itself. It comes from that class who, believing in the right of secession, took up arms to destroy the Union, or from that other class, who being traitors at heart, lacked the physical courage to take up arms in support of the doctrines they advocated.

Why this attack? Ordinarily men are not assaulted and maligned unless they have committed some act that merits it. Is this true in the present case? The President is charged with preventing a body of men from usurping one of the branches of the legislative department of a State govnerment. Who were usurpers? No one claims that the five persons ejected from the bar of the House were members of the House of Representatives of Louisiana under the constitution and laws of that State. Was is a crime to prevent such an usurpation? We think not.

These Louisanians need a lesson taught them. The spirit of the rebellion is entirely too rampant in that part of the country. In fact it is too rampant all over the South. If it is not checked, and checked at an early day the time is not far distant when every Republican will have to betake himself north of Mason and Dixon's line and stay there, or content himself with being a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. The condition of affairs at the South demands the immediate attention of Congress. Inaction or delay is simply an indorsement of the violence already perpetrated and license for its continuance. What remedies should be applied is not for us to say in this article, but if Congress be in doubt during the time it is maturing the proper legislation let it authorize the President to pursue the course suggested by Gen. Sheridan in his dispatch to the President. Some such measure is needed in order to restore peace, and, believing that Sheridan's plan would bring it about, we heartily indorse it and recommend the same to the careful consideration of Congress. — *Washington Republican.*

MESSRS. PARSONS and Schumaker, the two members of Congress alleged to have been implicated in the Pacific Mail subsidy corruption, were before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday as voluntary witnesses. The first named gentleman gave a detailed statement of all his operations, which seem to consist in the services of an attorney, the compensation he received being less than fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Schumaker received two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and when questioned as to the disposition of this vast amount he declined to answer, pleading his privilegesas counsel. Mr Parsons is a Republican, while Mr. Schumaker is a Democrat

The Post

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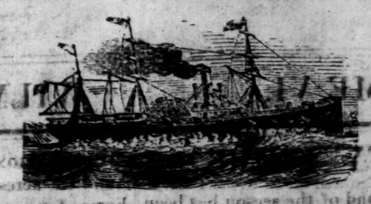

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THE SUN.
WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

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The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear from knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty six columns. As this barely pays the expensis of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not neccessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get a paper, post-paid, for a year.

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NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEEING OF THE "Board of Examiners," to examine teachers desiring to teach in the Public Schools, at the Court House in Wilmington on Thursday, January 7, 1875, at 10 o'clock a, m., to be continued from day to day for the remainder of the week.

Teachers wanting certificates will please attend.

A. R. BLACK,
jan 1-2t Ch'm of Board of Examiners.

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE;

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte.....	10 00 P. M	8 35 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	10.08 "	8.56 "
" Salisbury.....	12.20 "	10.54 "
" Greensboro....	3 42 A. M.	1.15 P. M.
" Danville.....	6.13 "	3.36 P. M.
" Dundee.....	6 25 "	3 48 "
" Burkville.....	11 33 "	8.20 "
Arrive at Richmond..	2.23 P. M.	11 09 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond.....	1.38 P. M	5.08 P. M.
" Burkville.....	4.41 "	8.28 A. M.
" Dundee.....	9 25 "	1.28 "
" Danville.....	9 29 "	1.12 "
" Greensboro....	12 35 A. M	4.15 "
" Salisbury.....	3.37 "	6 45 P. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	6.15 "	9 58 "
Arrive at Charlotte..	6 22 A. M	9.05 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'...	3.35 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops....	4.06 "	.....
" Raleigh.....	8 48 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'.	11 25 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'...	11.30 P. M	.....
" Raleigh.....	10.15 "	.....
" Co. Shops.....	5.38 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	2 35 A M	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro..... 4.25 A M
Arrive at Salem..... 6.10 A M
Leave Salem..... 9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro..... 11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5 38 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

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LOUISIANA.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1875.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overturning such government by force.

To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1878, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousands, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the vote in view of the foregoing facts, Wm. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana and against Warmoth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that measures might be taken to have said vote counted, and for general relief to enable the Court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the Departments which was once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.—These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal Judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of the colored citizens is secured, and under the 2nd section to that amendment providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions, by appropriate legislation. An act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870 and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage to citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Stong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by the amendment and these acts extend to State as well as other elections. That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the 15th amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act amendatory thereof.—Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's bill in the above named case did not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court that no such case can arise under the act. That the Courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively new, and to some, seems to be a startling idea; but its results are as clearly from the 15th amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal, but while they are so held and considered it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his Court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made whilewild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes; but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the Court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State.

It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected whether he was or not, is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the committee Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they are satisfied by testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others, was equivalent to 20,000 votes and they add to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government, based upon fraud and defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report and they seem generaly to have been accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some counties of the State the appointees of Governor Kellogg and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which for blood-thirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put this matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank and others, in New Orleans in March 1874. He said: "In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I will proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is doubted they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states, "most of those who were not killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the court house. They were all captured: about 37 men were taken prisoners.—The number is not definitely fixed, they were kept under guard until dark; they were led out two by two and shot. Most of the men were shot to death.—A few were wounded, not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterwards during the night able to make their escape—among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictments. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied until Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans, These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds the great majority in the head and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the court house; six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the head, but one or two which were shot in the heart. The only white men injured from the beginning of these hostilities to their close was Hadnot and Harris. The court house and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cazabat, after the affair was over demanded their offices to which they had set up claim, but Register continued to act as parish Judge and Shaw as Sheriff.—These are the facts in these as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana, generally, responsible for these atrocities, would not be just, but it is a lamentable fact that obstructions were thrown in the way of publishing these murders, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only jusfied the massacre, but denounced as federal tyranny and despotism the attempts of the U. S. officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciation rang throughout the country about office holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.—Not unlike this was the massacre in August last, when several young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and officeholders under Kellogg; and they were therefore doomed to death, and six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed. For example, T. S. Crawford, Judge, and P. H. Harris, District attorney of the 12th Judicial District of the State, on their way to court were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of Oct., 1873, and the widow of the former, in a communication to the department of justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecution of her husband, because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to screen those who have committed a crime, which, to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate." To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probable be unjust to a great part of the people, but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly as to them the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law.

Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and irritating to the people, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last Summer the troops were all withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at the New Orleans barracks. It was claimed that a comparative state of quiet had supervened the political excitement, and as to the Louisiana affair, it seemed to be dying out; but the November elections were approaching and it was necessary, for party purposes, that the flame should be rekindled. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. P. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militiary of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leagures armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795 and section 4, article 4. of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed force, recognizing the usurping Governor, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city, and the streets of the city were strewed with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and in view of the steps taken to repress it the revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence that seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn. Prior to and with a view of the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies called the White League and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters.

By section 8 of the act of February 28th, 1871, it is made the duty of U. S. Marshals and their deputies at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called Enforcement Acts and other offences against the laws of the United States. and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana and in view of said armed organizations and other circumstances I caused a detachment of troops to be stationed in various localities of the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties. That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding these precautions, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used. On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obediedce to a request of the Shreveport Chamber Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do or in case they vote the radical ticket to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts."

On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the general importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters the comirg year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the returning board for said election, which may not be found in its report which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law—whether in excluding from their count certain returns, they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way and *prima facie* the persons whom they return as elected, are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by military with the organization of the Legislatiure of Louisiana on the 4th instant, I have no knowledge or information which has been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no such orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officers in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers of the United States, with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involveng rebellion or insurrection where such interference by authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified, but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislative embroglio which seems to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Knowing that they have been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid in the enforcement of the State laws, the officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interposee, if requested by a majority of the members-elect to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the house. Any exercise of this power would only be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or if necessary the militatary forces of the State. But with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the government to use the police force of that State at that time, would undoubtably precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but that the presence of the U. S. troops upon that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the Legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. No body was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic miniority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law, that they undertook to make persons not returned as elected members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan and under false pretences introduced into the hall a body of men to support their pretensions by force if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and riotous proceeding followed, are facts that seem to be well established, and I am credibly iformed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized and in this way recognize what has been called the MeEnery debate, then to depose Governor Kellogg and so revolutionize the State government. Whether it was wrong for the government at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings is perhaps a debatable question, but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurated disorder and anarchy have disapproved of such proceedings it will be time to condemn those who by such means as these have to prevent the success of their lawless and desperate actions.

Lieut. General Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there and if in his opinion necessary, to assume command, which he did on the 4th instant (the legislative disturbance had occurred at 9 o'clock p. m.,) a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives or prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him but he was honestly convinced by what he had seen and heard there.

Louisiana has characterized the leaders of the White Leaguers in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which though they connot be adopted, would if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorders in that State. Gen. Sheridan was looking at facts and possibly not thinking of the proceedings which would be the only proper course to pursue in time of peace; thought more of the utter lawless condition surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed the determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the attrocities which have been committed and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied. It is a deploriable fact that atrocities and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana, or any other State. On the ninth day of December last Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprenhension that the White League intended to make another attack upon the State House, to which, on the same day, I made the following answer (since which no communication has been sent to him:)

"Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the constitution and laws to direct such interferences. I have always hesitated, except when it seemed to be my inperative duty, to act in such a manner under the constitution and laws of the United States; I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquility everywhere prevail and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of thing does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desirous in some localities, and as to these it may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon me to prevent it, neither ku klux klans, white leagues, or any other assassins using violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country, nor can I see with indifference true men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they are in some localities. I have heretofore urged the cause of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think that its inaction has produced great evil.

To sumarize: In September last an armed organized body of men in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the board of canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been recognized by me in accordance previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Customhouse in the capitol of the State of which he was governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Customhouse a call was made in accordance with the 4th section, 4th article of the constiution of the United States, for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence, Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be denied that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense been disarmed—on the contrary, it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September 1874, in opposition to the new State government, still retains their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent there under the first call and under the same general instruction.

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the army is not composed of lawyers, capaple of judging at a moments notice of just how far they can go, in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions provididing for any possible contingencies that might arise.—The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officer upon each sudden contingency that might arise, or wait instructious, which could reach them after the threatened wrong had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recollected too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government I reported the fact with the grounds of recognition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise I should regard their silence as an acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body and I have maintained the position then marked out. If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame is with the interested elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duty perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor. I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resojutions.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 13, 1875.

Louisiana.

The Returning Board, a legal body, after a laborious and faithful session, held under circumstances of extreme difficulty, decided that the lower house of the Louisiana legislature consisted of fifty-three Republicans and forty-nine Democrats, giving a clear Republican majority of four members. To overcome this majority, on the meeting of the legislature, last Monday, the Democrats took forcible possession of the organization, seating five Democrats who were not declared elected by the Returning Board. With the pretended majority, thus obtained, they assumed to elect ex-Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, speaker of the house, Wiltz being himself chairman, while the vote for the speakership was being given. The bogus organization was in this manner effected, notwithstanding the solemn pledges of the five contestants, that they would not try to occupy their seats, until the organization had been completed.—*New North State.*

A Thomas street school boy had just got his face fixed to sing "Let us Love one another," when a snow-ball hit him in the mouth and so confused him that he yelled: "Bill Sykes, just do that again and I'll chaw your ear off."

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at.....7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte.....7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte.....7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington.....6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at.....6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at.....6.20 P. M
Leave Charlotte at.....5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at.....6.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at.....6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

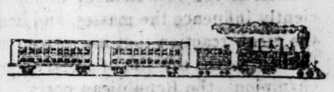
At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at.....7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....11.50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....2.40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....3.50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at.....9.50 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....11.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....1.37 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.....5.50 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at.....7.15 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....2.11 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....5.19 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at.....7.30 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at.....6.30 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at.....9.36 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at.....12.39 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at.....6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

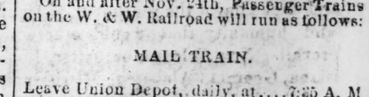
☞ Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington triweekly at 5.45 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P.M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington.....6.10 P. M
Leave Florence.....11.40 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.....4.00 A. M
Arrive at Augusta.....8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta.....4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia.....8.15 P. M
Leave Florence.....12.50 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6.10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington.....6.45 A. M
Leave Florence.....12.30 P. M
Arrive at Columbia.....5.10 P. M
Leave Columbia.....8.30 A. M
Leave Florence.....1.10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington.....6.45 P. M

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
nov 24-tf Gen. Superintendent.

THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

PHIL. SHERIDAN.

As this soldier justly distinguished for courage, bravery and loyalty to his country did not falter when foes within plotted dismemberment, and enemies without assailed liberties' citadel, a united country; he is not likely to pause to consider whether truckling, time-serving men at the north, and unreconstructed, bloody, unscrupulous murderers and their accessories at the south, shall say of him in his efforts to bring peace out of pandemonium, to preserve life, liberty, and happiness to the citizens of the State of Louisiana, black as well as white.

When the military of the United States was appealed to, the situation was fraught with most serious, imminent danger; the times were desperate, and the remedy was equal to the diseased condition, and it is the duty of that portion of the nation to which the murder of a "nigger," or a white Republican has not become a matter as common and unimportant as a dog or cock fight, to thank God that we have a Phil Sheridan, and thank God that he was at the place at the time, and by his presence saved some "nigger," some Republican, or some unrepentant, disloyal Democratic rebel from being launched in the presence of the Almighty—"no reckoning made, but sent to his account with all his imperfections on his head." The great and unpardonable error committed in New Orleans by Sheridan, was on the side of peace, and preservation of life, as the sequel showed.

The howl set up all over the north and west is not unlike the mistaken sympathy that was shared so largely during the incipiency of the rebellion which subsequently proved so dangerous; and the like sympathy that distinguished the lamented Lincoln and too many true men with regard to the south so soon after the the surrender at Appomattox.

In the south as in the north, the counsel of the best element do not sufficiently influence the masses, and hence the great reaction that has set in, and that threatens the life of liberty's only champion—the Republican party.

While we know the south too well to believe all its whites banditti, yet we do know that a sufficient number are murderous in their natures to control and choke dawn the sentiment of right and humanity that would otherwise prevail. New Orleans, or better, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, doubtlessly have in them this good element and certainly this bad element.—The good element concludes that as it is in the minority, it is powerless, and hence when disorder occurs little or no effort is made to check it. This good element, like the bad, has received and bears in it the impress of the old institution, and that lends force to the indifference which it exhibits.

If the people of the south are disposed to have peace in their different sections, and to relieve themselves of the charge of complicity with the white leagues, ku klux organizations; why hesitate when men are murdered to lend their influence and effort to the bringing of the murders to justice?—Why use their efforts to obstruct the execution of the laws?

At common law when a crime has been committed to which others than the criminal are privy, and the knowledge of their privacy becomes known, they are regarded as *particeps criminis*. Why, by pariby of reasoning should not these communities in which black white and republicans are murdered, and the assassins are screened from justice, should not such people be regarded as parties to crime. No good reason can be given why they should not; hence there is good reason to presume that the whites in the turbulent States referred to, and especialy Louisiana are not in any sense guiltless until evidence to the contrary is shown.—Constitutions or Congress are useless without society. Hence great respect should be had for the prompt action of that man who thought more of the lives of the citizens of New Orleans than of the Constitution, that every day is violated in letter and spirit by the lawless bands in too many States of the south. Men maimed and ostracised by the scotched, not killed serpent of slavery, have gone to the capital of the nation and told in plain, unvarnished language the story of crime that runs riot in the south, and nothing has been done by Congress. The Democracy has nowhere raised its voice in condemnation of arson and murder, when the victims were republican whites and negroes. The Republican party in the legislature of the nation has been hoodwinked by knaves and scoundrels with their well told stories of negro riots in the south, and the party of progress has found among its members men palliating the crimes of those men that would stab in half an hour the nation's existence. These are the reasons together with the misrepresentations of the southern associated press, thus has brought the Republican party and the nation to this pass. The nation needs a Grant at Washington and a Sheridan in each of the States alluded to, and the Republican party standing like one man in defence of the lives of its loyal citizens, and from chaos the bread, fresh vitalizing sun of light will shine; from murder and treason, life will be respected in the poorest and most defenceless, and loyalty will be recognized in the poor blacks and whites, as villainy is now respected in the White Leagues and Ku Klux But this counsel will be neglected. Sheridan and Grant will be traduced, negroes and whites who are loyal to their country will be murdered until the effrontery of these disloyal men will become so great that they will by another rebellion attempt to subvert the latent spirit of liberty that is in the north and west, Then will the end be, then will the remnant of blacks that shall survive in the south, with the millions of whites in the north rise in their might to vindicate the platform of republicanism on which the nation once stood, and when the contest is ended there will be none of the miscreants that precipitated the ruin left to tell the sad story of the final overthrow of the enemies of liberty.

We publish below extracts from papers published south of us. Those of our fellow-citizens who have enjoyed the protection of the government and who have at the same time censured the President for extending aid to the Union people in Louisiana and Mississippi, owe it to themselves to study this matter, and our word for it, the more they become acquainted with the facts, the stronger they will become in their support, not only of the President's course, but also of Phil Sheridan's:

From the Tuscaloosa Blade.

One or two things regarding the negro: Either he must be made to keep away from the polls, or, if he must go through the farce of voting, he must be made, by the controlling influence of capital, to vote with his employers.—We must labor to this end unceasingly and at all temporary sacrifices pecuniarily. The political salvation of the State is above all other considerations. As for those so-called white men who have acted in concert with the negro masses, white Democrats must avoid such political lepers as they would shun physical lepers. Total ostracism is the word.

We are sick of these tomfoolery efforts on the part of white men to conciliate the so-called "colored population." We are tired of the meaning less word "colored." The proper name for the inferior race is *negro*, and no offensiveness need be taken thereat by negroes. As for the "right of suffrage," we believe the day is not far distant when that wrong is withheld from the race. They are incapable of voting intelligently, of sitting on juries with judgment, and of witnessing against white people with truth and fairness.—Therefore, we will hail with delight the good time coming when they (the negroes) will be put back in their normal condition, not of slavery, but simply of inferior freedmen.

From the Jacksonville Republican.

The following comprises a list of the colored men of Calhoun county who voted the Democratic ticket, so far as they have been sent in to us. We wish the white people of Calhoun to bear the names of these men, who have proven themselves our friends in need, and, all things being equal, to give them preference in employment and the distribution of favors. We will publish the names of others who voted with us throughout the county as fast as they they are sent in to us; and we ask the white people of the various beats to forward their names as an act of simple justice to them. If by mistake we have published as a Democrat any negro who voted the radical ticket, we desire that some one acquainted with the facts make the proper correction through the paper.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

Our enemies in this State may be included in two classes: First, the radical negroes, second, the radical whites. The first class, though they do the bulk of radical voting, we feel no hostility against, because we consider them ignorant dupes of their political masters, more sinned against than sinning, and have warred against their own interests as well as ours. Toward this class we should act with justice and kindness, at the same time taking due care to dissuade them by all proper efforts against the fatal effects of their folly—failing to dissuade, we should use other lawful but severer means. It is no part of wisdom, justice, mercy or magnanimity to give them aid and comfort in their efforts to destroy themselves and us. If peaceable means will not restrain a madman from his work of destruction, forcible means must be resorted to—and a *rabies* of mixed fear and hatred impels the radical negro in his hostility to the white people of the south; and as long as he pursues his senseless and fatal course of hostility to the State white men should be very cautious how they strengthen, it by giving aid and employment, to his power for evil. To avoid it, personal inconvenience and loss should be cheerfully borne.

A Clarksville man has written a life of the devil. The last ten chapters comprise a ten years' biography of his mother-in-law.

The President's Message.

The special message of the Preisdent sent to the Senate January 13th, in response to Mr. Thurman's resolution asking for information on Louisiana affairs, has the true ring of patriotic statesmanship. Its narration of facts is clear, concise, pertinent, and overwhelms the authors of the clamor raised against him in and out of Congress by the Democratic sympathizers with and supporters of the dastardly conduct of the "White Leagues" of Louisiana, and the other Southern States. This message will be read with the deepest interest by the whole American people, and will enthrone the President more securely in their affections than any act of his official life since the acceptance of the surrendered sword of Robert E. Lee in the shadow of the historic apple tree on the Appomattox. That act was hailed with a national acclaim of exultant gratitude to Grant as the great General of the age. This is scarcely less significant of his title to exalted statesmanship.—*Chronicle.*

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JANUARY, 15TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 320 casks. Sales of 150 casks at 35 cents ₱ gallon for Southern packages. Market closing firm at those figures.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,580 bbls. No sales reported. Market steady and quiet at $1 70 for strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 1,396 bbls. Market quiet. Sales of 210 bbls $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 50 for hard.

TAR—Receipts 823 bbls. Sales 175 bbls at $1 65. Market quiet.

COTTON.—Receipts 213 bales. Market quiet and steady. Sales of 200 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	11½ cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	13½ " "
Low Middling,	14 " "
Middling,	14½ " "
Good Middling	14½ " "

JANUARY, 16TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 140 casks. Market firm. Sales of 150 cents at 35 cents ₱ gallon for southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 2521 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 500 bbls at $1 70 for Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 619 bbls. Sales of 490 bbls at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 137 bbls. Sales of 175 bbls at $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 252 bales; higher grades in good demand. Sales of 242 bales. Market firm at the following official quotations.

Ordinary	11½ cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	13½ " "
Low Middling,	14 " "
Middling,	14½ " "
Good Middling	14¾ " "

JANUARY, 18TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 178 casks. Sales of 28 casks at 35 cents ₱ gallon for southern packages. Market closing firm at 35 cents bid.

ROSIN—Receipts 3,878 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 70 ₱bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 1400 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 171 bbls. Sales of 135 bbls. at $1 55. Market quiet steady.

COTTON—Receipts 562 bales. Sales of 330 bales. Market firm at following quotations:

Ordinary	11½ cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	13½ " "
Low Middling	14 " "
Middling	14½ " "
Good Middling	14¾ " "

JANUARY, 19TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 153 casks. Sales of 125 casks at 35½ cents for southern packages; an advance of ½ cent. Market closing firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 1315 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls strained, buyers option, first half of February, at $1 73, and 2,000 bbls strained at $1 70 per bbl. Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 2,000 bbls. Sales of 2000 bbls at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 150 bbls. Sales of 125 bbls at $1 65. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 308 bales. Sales of 240 bales. Market steady at the following quotations:

Ordinary	11½ cents ₱ lb
Good ordinary	13½ " "
Low Middling	14½ " "
Middling	14½ " "
Good Middling	14¾ " "

JANUARY 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 155 casks. Market firm at 35½ cents bid. No sales reported.

ROSIN—Strained Rosin firm at $2 70 bid. No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 1000 bbls at $1 50 for hard and $2 50 for yellow dip and virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Market steady. Sales of 150 bbls at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

COTTON.—Receipts 288 bales. Sales of 80 bales. Market easier at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	11½ cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	13½ " "
Low Middling	14½ " "
Middling	14⅝ " "
Good Middling	14¾ " "

JANUARY 21ST.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 132 casks. Market firm—hold at 35 cents, 64 cents bid.

ROSIN—Receipts 1199 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls. Good Strained at $1 70 per bbl. Market quiet and firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 329 bbls. Sales of 290 bbls at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and $1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 183 bbls. No sales reported.

COTTON—Receipts 216 bales. Market firm. No sales reported and no official quotations:

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken to-day, January 18, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	2,688	
" afloat,	1,534—	4,172
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	7,278	
" "	27—	7,305
Rosin in yard, bbls,	12,152	
" afloat,	1,614—	13,766
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	4,402	
" " afloat,	182—	4,584
Tar in yard, bbls,	3,937	
" afloat,	0,000—	3,937

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending January 18, 1875:

RECEIPTS.		
Cotton.	2,428	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,266	casks
Rosin,	15,295	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	4,376	casks
Tar,	539	bbls
EXPORTS.		
Cotton,	2,002	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	197	casks
Rosin,	2,121	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	000	casks
Tar,	260	bbls

Port of Wilmington, Jan. 22d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Nor Brig Fordenskjold, Olsen, St. Thomas, R E Heide.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr John H Converse, Plummer, New York, Master.

Ger Barque Wega, Gerths, Madeira, E Peschau & Westermann.

Br Barquentine Edmond Richardson, Brodie, St. Thomas, Vick & Mebane.

Br Schr Carleton, Aubery, Nassau, E Kidder & Sons.

Schr Admiral, ———, Baltimore, Harriss & Howell.

CLEARED.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.

Ger Barque Bertha, Schutt, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Schr E A Hooper, Scull, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE,

TOWN OF LILLINGTON

ESTATE OF DR. JOHN R. LARKINS, DECEASED.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, at public auction, about one-sixth (1-6) part of the

TOWN OF LILLINGTON,

AND THE VALUABLE

TIMBER AND FARM LANDS

adjoining. Sale will take place at noon, on MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1875, in the town of Lillington.

TERMS—Ten per cent. cash, balance in three equal installments of six, nine and twelve months, with interest from date.

For further particulars see posted notices.

GEO. D. FLACK,

jan 22—6t Adm'r and Commissioner.

Notice,

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present General Assembly to secure the passage of an act, chartering the Patrons of Mercy Lodge No. 1.

ALLEN SAMPSON, Secretary.

jan 8-3w

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date:

BARQUES.

Ulrika (Swed), Froudald, R E Heide
Bertha (Ger.) Schutt, Peschau & Westermann
Elina (Sp.) Basterrechea, Master

BRIGS.

Wenonah, Small, Master

SCHOONERS.

E S Powell, Williams, Williams & Murchison
Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth
Mattie Holmes, Cox, N G Company
Martha Maria, Veagle, do
C C Berry, Sevey, J H Chadbourn & Co.
E A Hooper, Snell, Harriss & Howell
Anna Shepard, Terry, Master
Wm. Hunter, (Nor.) Nelson, R E Heide
Emma Green, Calkens, G G Barker & Co.
Nellie Star, Poland, Master
Henrietta, Langley, G G Barker & Co
Palos, Shackelford, G G Barker & Co
Ella Strickland, Strickland, Master

List of Vessels sailed and cleared for this Port.

LONDON.

Barque Israel, Taplin, sld Dec —

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Schr Mary J Ward, ———, sld Oct —

SHIELDS,

Dover, Stilphen, sld Sept 3

ANTWERP.

Rana, Larsen, sld Nov 28

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, sld Dec 26

ROTTERDAM.

Nor Brig Speed, Olsen. cld Dec 12

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.	
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@	15
Double Anchor	00 @	00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @	00
Standard Domestic	00 @	15
BACON—North Carolina,		
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @	17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @	12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @	13
Western Smoked—		
Hams	00 @	18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@	15½
Shoulders	11½@	12¼
Dry salted—		
Sides ₱ lb	14½@	15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@	11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @	8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,		
Second Hand, each	2 50 @	3 00
New York, each	3 00 @	
New City, each	2 58 @	2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @	
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @	10 00
Northern	00 @	14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	20 @	30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @	40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	23 @	42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @	20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @	
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@	
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @	18
State, ₱ lb	13 @	
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @	35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @	25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @	27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @	0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @	
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 ₱ yd	10 @	11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @	
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @	20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @	
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @	
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @	11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @	0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @	8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	7½@	0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @	6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @	7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @	7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @	9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @	9 0
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @	9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @	10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @	00 00
FERTILIZERS—		
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @	00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @	65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @	40 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @	45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @	57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @	65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @	67 00
Wharton's Phosphate " "	00 00 @	70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @	70 00
Berger&Brutz's Phos. " "	60 00 @	00 00
Phœnix " "	00 @	00
Wilcox Gibbs & Co., manipulated Guano	00 @	00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @	22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @	1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @	00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushe	1 15 @	0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @	
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @	
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @	8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@	14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @	1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @	25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @	117 0
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @	17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @	00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @	
LUMBER—City steam sawed—		
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @	27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @	25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @	21 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	30 00 @	35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @	23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @	48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	48 @	52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @	
" bbls ₱ gal	40 @	00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @	80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @	5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @	00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @	1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @	1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @	00
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @	2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @	1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @	3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @	25 50
Thin ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @	00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	9 @	8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @	00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @	1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@	00
City ₱ lb	2½@	3
ROPE—	0 @	23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @	00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @	0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @	
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@	10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@	00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @	00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @	
C— " ₱ lb	11 @	
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@	
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@	12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @	7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @	6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @	3 00
Cypress saps ₱	6 50 @	
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @	
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	20 00 @	25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @	00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @	00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @	
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime ₱ M	13 00 @	14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @	10 00
Inferior to ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @	6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @	5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @	2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @	
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @	40

THE ROANOKE NEWS

WELDON, N. C.

Manning Brothers, H. F. T. Manning, Editor. } Proprietors.

Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
TO BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 60	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 0 @10 00	6 50@ 00
TO BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 85
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 3 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, January 8

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc't	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1½ ₱ cdis	

	Par	Val	Selling.
Bank of New Hanover stock	25		29
First National Bank	100		106
Wilmington Building Stock	00		94
Mechanics' " "	00		91
Navassa Guano Co "	000		110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21		
Do Funding 1866	15		
Do " 1868	14		
Do New	12		
Do Special Tax	15		
Do to N C Railroad	42		
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	00		
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70		
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70		
" " 7 ₱c	85		
" " old 6 ₱c	65		
" " new 6 ₱c	55 (Gold Int)		
" " 8 ₱c	80 (" ")		
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)			
6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70		
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	50		
N C R R " (" 100)	85		
C C Railroad " (" 100)	91		
W G L Co " (" 50)	70		
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15		

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GO

WE ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING daily the largest ASSORTMENT and VARIETY of

Christmas Goods

Ever brought to this market, and we will make the

HANDSOMEST DISPLAY

Of any house in North Carolina.

TO

REMEMBER,

WE TOOK THE

LEAD

Last year, and now we propose to offer still

BETTER INDUCEMENTS,

And invite the visitors to the Fair to give us a call and examine our Goods,

AT GEO. MYERS'

GEO. MYERS'

The stringency of the money markets suggests the

BEST GOODS

"For the least money." We have reduced the price of everything, and propose to make

QUICK SALES

And small profits. Give us a call and save money.

FOR

GO

To GEO. MYERS' Christmas Week, and see for yourself the beautiful display.

FANCY GOODS!

of every description for Christmas Trees. Call, if only to examine our stock.

SAVE MONEY.

CHRISTMAS

At this time it is very important to make you money go to the best advantage, and at

GEO. MYERS,

Is the place. Our Stock is too large to enumerate articles, but remember, it comprises every description, and new Goods only for sale at 11 and 13 South Front St

GOODS.